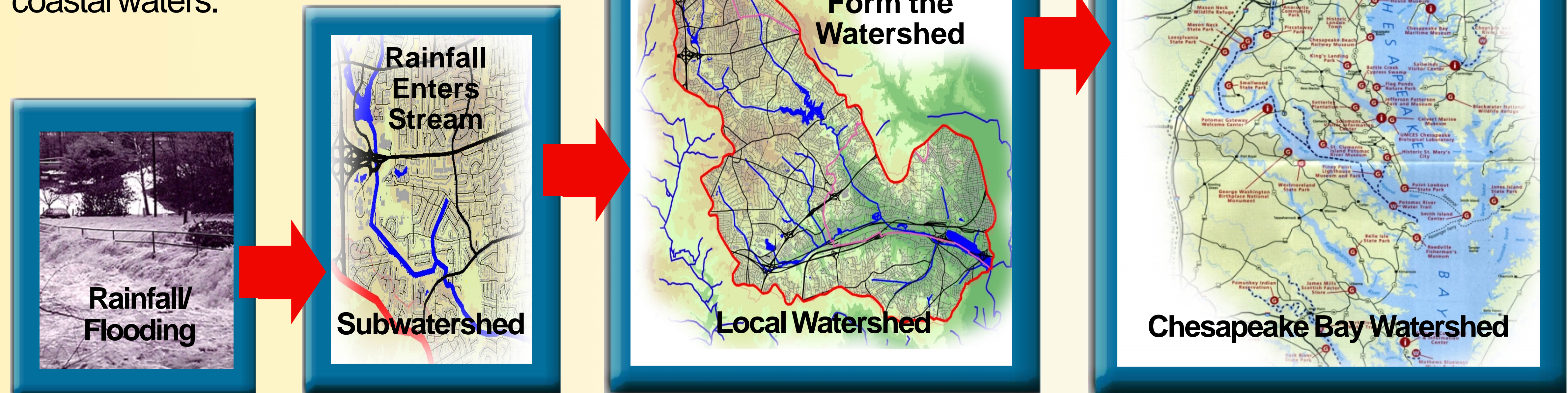


Know Your Watershed: Holmes Run • Tripps Run • Cameron Run

Watershed Management Protects Streams & Lakes

Watershed Hierarchy

The health of our watersheds affects the health of our streams, lakes and coastal waters.

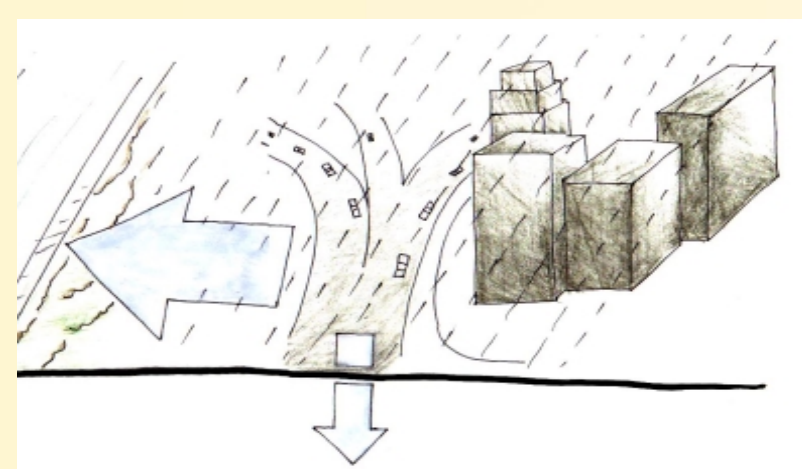


Degraded Environment

This is where we are in many urban/suburban regions.

1. INFILTRATION

20% or greater impervious surface = 2-5 times more stormwater runoff.



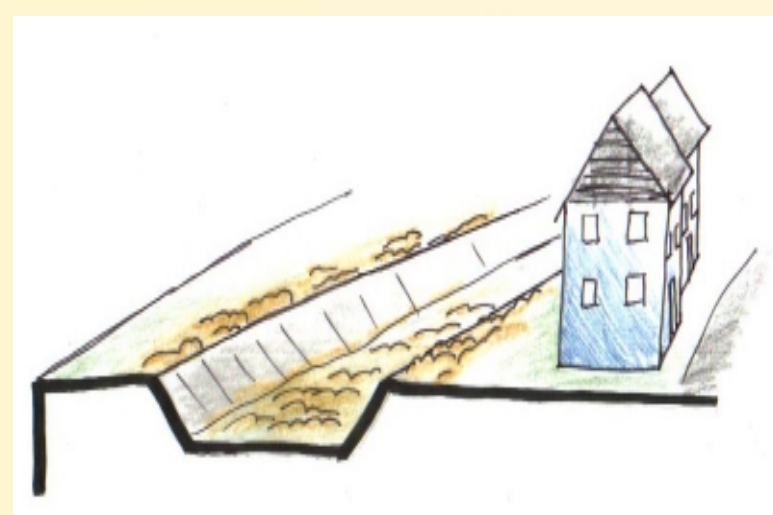
2. FLOODING & EROSION

Increases in amount and rate of water causes urban streams to erode and flood more frequently. Development around streams allows little room for flood water.



3. SEDIMENTATION

Increased sediment caused by construction and erosion accumulates in the channels of urban streams.



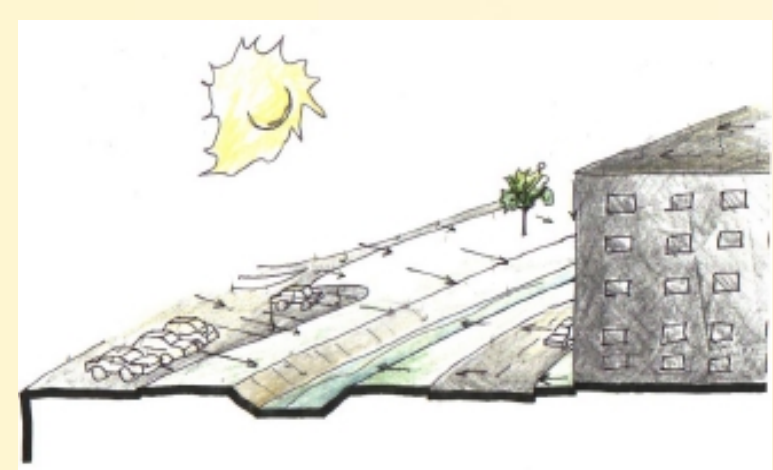
4. FILTERING & POLLUTION

Reduced vegetation along urban streams decreases stormwater filtration. Stormwater transports pollutants and debris directly into the streams.



5. CHANNELIZATION

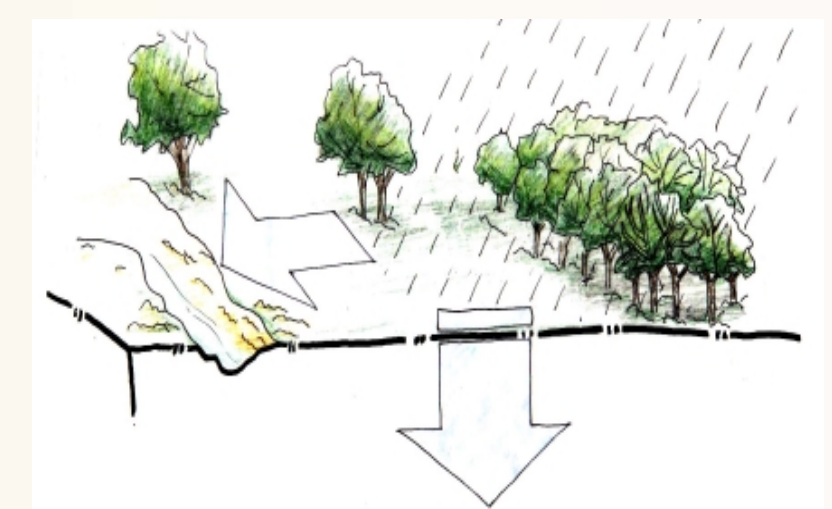
Stream banks are stabilized by concrete or rocks. This degrades the riparian environment.



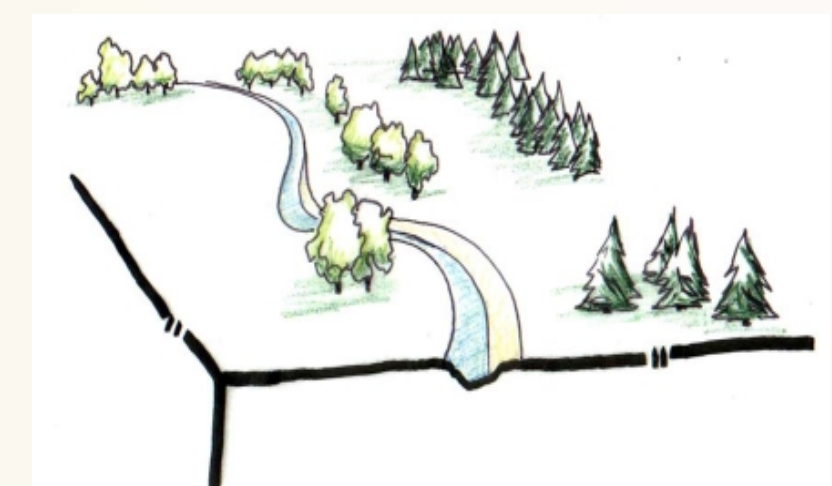
Desired Riparian Environment

This is the target for healthy streams.

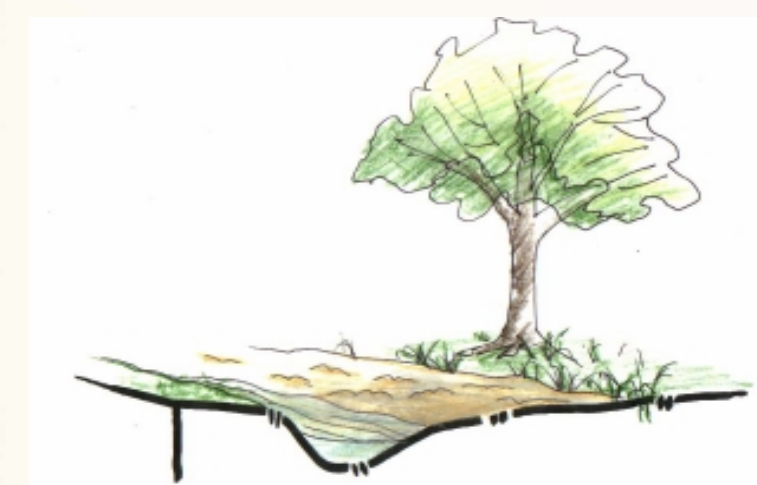
Less than 20% impervious surface. Stormwater slowly infiltrates the soil.



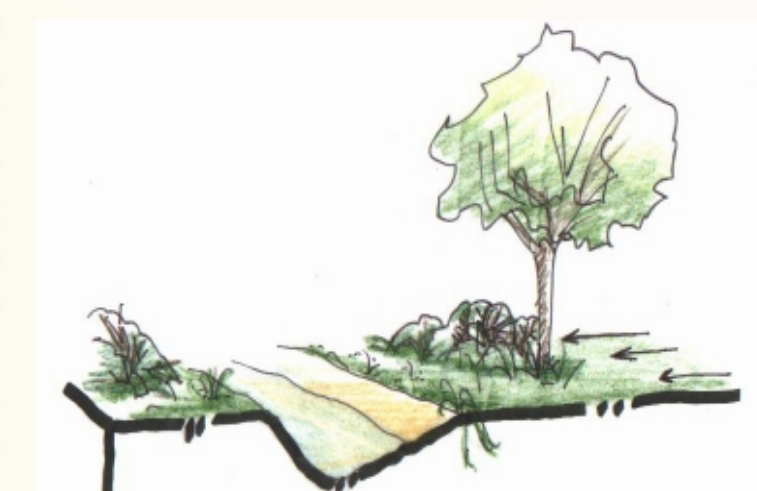
The floodplain provides space for water during floods.



Sediment reaches equilibrium with volume of flow.



Vegetation helps to filter pollutants before they reach the stream.



Stream banks are stabilized by trees, plants, and alluvial material. Shade trees control water temperature and help aquatic life.

